NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

MR. ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE. HIS LETTER SAYING THAT HE WILL

The Opinion Upon Neveral Matters of the Republican Candidate for the Vice-Presi-dency-Why he Thinks his Party the Best Ills Confidence in Republican Success The following letter from Gen. Arthur necepting the nomination for Vice-President was given to the press at a late hour last evening: DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expres sion of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front, The authority of the national Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsowhere, done nuch to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the bench, and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Demoeratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, censeless as-sault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these Election laws, by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And hese threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by foreing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Repub-lican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every

means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enoyment of their civil and political rights. As a

great part of its work of reconstruction, the Reublican party gave the ballot to the emancipated

slave as his right and defence. A large increase

great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defence. A large increase in the number of members of Congress, and of the Electoral College, from the former slaveholding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places—especially where their numbers has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vots. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignity and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife: they sincerely offer the nand of good will, but they ask in roturn a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfil its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until ilberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity whose arear is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement, will not fulfil its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until ilberty of thought, conscience, and action, and the public service may properly defined the various reformatory schemes which have

conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of flepublican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public cridit, all attest the ability and courage of the flevulidant party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its lightimate function for the purposes of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous cooperation of the national Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every clines, and that no revolues of the nation of the states should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools. Suce changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement mational in their character, and should promote the devoted to four cater, and should promote the devoted to four charses of other lands.

The sovernment should aid works of internal improvement mational in their character, and should promote the devoted to a presidential election, and

sould promote the development of our waterscourses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years auc, as now, the nation stood at
the threshold of a Presidential election, and
the Republican party, in soliciting a continusnes of its ascendency, founded its hope of
success, not upon its promises, but upon its
history. Its subsequent course has been such
as to strengthen the claims which it then made
to the confidence and support of the country.
On the other hand, considerations more urgent
than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success,
if success attends them, must chiefly come
from the united support of that section which
sought the foreible disruption of the Union,
and which, according to all the teachings of
our past history, will demand ascendency in
the councils of the party to whose triumph it
will have made by far the largest contribution.

That is the gravest reason for apprehension

that exorbitant claims upon the public Treas-ury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national Legislature by electing the Executive nice.

control of the national Legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic Administration. I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

New York, July 15, 1880.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee to Resign Because Opposed by the National Body. The Irish National Land League held a meeting yesterday at Academy Hall. Dr. W. B. Wallace, the President, said that as the League had not met for many weeks, it had been asserted that it was dying out. On the contrary, it was thoroughly alive, and Michael Davitt had remarked that it had done excellent work. The battle was going on bravely at home under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, who was leading in the fight like a hero. He would not gain all he wanted, for Great Britain had never had the magnanimity to fully repair the wrongs she may have done, but he was supported by good men and true, Protestants and Catholics, priests and people. The speaker had never seen a glimpse of the dawn of Ireland's regeneration until now, when all grades are united on one platform. Dr. Donlan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that body met every Sunday afternoon. It had felt hurt at the want of recognition of the Central Council and at the calumnies of a New York weekly paper, which it had thought of prosecuting for libel. The Treas-

oalumnies of a New York weekly paper, which it had thought of prosecuting for libel. The Treasurers of the various ward organizations had not all sent in reports, as promised, and the amount of money received by Mr. J. J. W. O'Donohue, the Treasurer, could not be learned, inasmuch as he had been stricken with paralysis, and was not able to make up his books. The Financial Secretary gave the receipts of his department as \$1,480.23 in all, and the balance on hand as \$34.28. Five hundred dollars, he said, had been sent to Ireland. He reported 1,401 members as the last number given, but many had since been added. He complained of the great variation in the number of members in the different wards, some showing more than 100, and others very many leas. A unified system for obtaining members should be adopted by all the wards. Mr. Stephen J. Meany said that the Executive Committee had worked amoothly until nine weeks ago, when it was met by the jealousy of a rival organization. The Executive Committee had decided to resign, and was appointed a sub-committee to drive up an address of resignation. It would not, however, resign until every dollar was accounted for, and owing to the yet unsettled state of the League's infairs, a delay would be required. Mr. Michael Breslin approved of devoting a portion of the League's indicated the said and the said and the polymers to the yet unsettled state of the League's indicated the said and the could not possibly assistance of the needy in Ireland, but disapproved in a general way of supporting beggars. He honored a robber before a beggar. For the last state were a mass of beggars. The Land not the sold and cause them to preserve Irieh nationality. Mr. Blissert said he was proud to think that the League's infairs, a delay would be required. Mr. Michael Breslin approved of devoting a portion of the League's fund to the assistance of the needy in Ireland, but disapproved of the League's fund to the assistance of the polyment of the league's fund to the assistance of the polyment of not all sent in reports, as promised, and the amount of money received by Mr. J. J. W. O'Donohue, the Treasurer, could not be learned, inasmuch as he had been stricken with paralysis, and was not able to make up his books. The Financial Secretary save the receipts of his department as \$1.480.23 in all, and the balance on hand as \$342.28. Five hundred dollars, he said, had been sent to Ireland. He reported 1,401 members as the last number given, but many had since been added. He complained of the great variation in the number of members in the different wards, some showing more than 100, and others very many leas. A unified system for obtaining members should be adopted by all the wards. Mr. Stephen J. Meany said that the Executive Committee had worked smoothly until nine weeks ago, when it was met by the jealousy of a rival organization. The Executive Committee had decided to resign and had appointed a sub-committee to draw up an address of resignation. It would not, however, resign until every dollar was accounted for, and owing to the yet unsettled state of the League's affairs, a delay would be required. Mr. Michael Breslin approved of devoting a portion of the League's fund to the assistance of the needy in Ireland, but disapproved in a general way of supporting beggars. He honored a robber before a beggar, for the former had the courage to steal, while the latter had not the boldness to seek a living. There was no hope for the Irish nation so long as they were a mass of beggars. The Land Leagues should keep the people on the soil, and cause them to preserve Irish nationality. Mr. Blissert said he was proud to think that the Irish were the first nation to urge the question of land for the people. An adjournment until Sunday, Aug. 15. was ordered.

fore they had proceeded far, on complaint of some of the saloon keepers. In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Mahon was held in \$1,000 bail to answer in the case of Schmidt, and \$500 ir each of the cases of two other saloon keepers. AcGry was held in \$500 bail in the case of Voght. The badge Mahon wore was that of special constable of the State of Pennsylvania, and his certificate showed that he was appointed during the railroad riots. Mahon had about \$25 in his pockets. Several liquor dealers who heard of his arrest came to court and volunteered to testify against him. None of them were held for violating the Excise law.

None of them were held for violating the Excise law.

John Gorman, an Excise inspector, was arraigned in the same court yesterday on a somewhat similar charge, preferred by John Koenig of 15 Chrystie street, and George Hoffman of 7 Chrystie street. Koenig averred that Gorman came into his saloon, announced himself as an inspector, and asked him for money. Koenig replied that he had only a dollar, but offered to treat Gorman. The offer was accepted, and Gorman again said that he was without a cent. Koenig gave him seventy cents. When he made a similar demand on Hoffman, the saloon keeper toid him if he wanted to arrest him to go and get a police officer, and at the same time threatened to throw him out of his place. Justice Otterbourg sent Gorman to the office of the Board of Excise to have him identified as an inspector. The office was closed, but a hotel keeper in the neighborhood identified Gorman as an inspector. The prisoner was held to await the action of the Excise Commissioners, to whom Justice Otterbourg will transmit the complaint and evidence, and if they do not take action, the case will proceed in the court.

HER SAVINGS LOST.

The Misfortune of a Servant Girl who went with her Money to the Bank.

The following advertisement has been printed in New York and Brooklyn newspapers several times during the past week: \$100 REWARD OUT OF \$360 LOST BY A POOR POOR GIRL, 206 Henry St., Brooklyn.

The advertiser is a woman of Irish birth, and about 35 years of age, who is employed as a servant at the number given. She declined to give her name, saying that though she was poor she did not care to give publicity to the fact. The money lost, she said, was accumulated by many years of saving and self-denial. She had it in the bank at one time, but withdrew it, and for weeks has had it locked up in her trunk in the house in which she works. She made up

for weeks has had it locked up in her trunk in the house in which she works. She made up her mind to return it to a savings bank, and on Saturday, the 10th inst., left the house with it for that purpose. She had selected the Bowery Bank. She says she left the house alltitle belore 6 o'clock in the evening, and after doing a few errands in Atlantic street took the South Ferry for this city.

The money was in a small yellow envelope, and consisted of three \$100 bills, one \$20 bill, and four \$10 bills. Three hundred and fifty dollars of the money was bound by a small yellow paper band as when she received it from the bank, and thinking she could spare \$10 more, she slipped a note of that denomination in the envelope. While in the ferry house, waiting for the boat, it occurred to her that she ran some risk by carrying the envelope in her pocket, as she might pull it out with her hand-kerchied or her pocket might be picked; so she took the envelope, folded it twice, and placed it in her bosom. Arriving in New York, she went up to Grand street on the elevated road. When she left the train she inquired where the bank was, and was told that it was closed. She made a few purchases in Grand street, and returned home by the same routs she had come.

At no time during her trip did she disturb the envelope, but when she undressed the envelope was gone. Monday she inquired at all the stations of the elevated road as far up as Grand street; of all the ferry officials, and in the stores she had visited, but to no purpose. She has since placed a similar envelope in the same riace to see what the possibilities of losing it were, and sisted, but to no purpose. She has since placed a similar envelope in the same riace to see what the possibilities of losing it were, and as she wears her dress rather loose at the waist, she found that it worked down and fell out within a short time while she was moving about the house.

The Terrible Effects of Malaria Overcome

DR. TANNER'S FOURTH WEEK

THE CONTRACT FOR THE WATERMELON ALREADY GIVEN OUT.

Now the Paster Looks and Feels, and How Me was Converted from Materialism to Christianity-Going to a Photograph Shop. "It makes me look like a ghost," said Dr. Henry S. Tanner, in Clarendon Hall, vesterday, He referred to the photograph taken of him last Tuesday, in one of the antercoms on the north side of the building. The light came in through a window, falling only on one side of its face, and tipping his nose with white, There was so little sunlight that he had to sit a long time, and that produced a burnt-cork effect on the opposite side of his face in the picture. A white spot in the eye on that side gleams out of a cavernous black patch. The long sitting also made the wrinkles in his firm

spare face deep and harsh.

The fact is that Dr. Tanner, according to the vote of several ladies who have visited him frequently, has been improving in looks. When the grossness and sensuality of the food-consuming though strictly temperate man gave place after the first few days to the pale and transcendental look of prophecy, it was expected that he would soon assume a haggard expression that would be painful to the observer. Instead of this, his face was gradually overspread with a bright red glow, such as George Francis Train points out in the palms of his hands, and which he attributes to " vril." or the blood of immortal youth. This color has gradually deepened to ruddiness. Sometimes when he sits up in his cot and draws his feet under him, while he clasps his knees, he looks extremely patient, but there is no appearance

of suffering. It was because Dr. Tanner was dissatisfied with his photograph that, instead of taking a drive yesterday in Central Park with his watch-

League should keep the people on the soil, and cause them to preserve Irish nationality. Mr. Blissert said he was proud to think that the Irish were the first nation to urge the question of land for the people. An adjournment until Sunday, Aug. 15. was ordered.

SALOON KEEPERS IMPOSED UPON.

Attempts to Extort Money from Men who soil Liquor on Sunday.

Early yesterday morning Thomas Mahon and Patrick McGry went into the saloon of Daniel Schmidt of 514 Sixth street and bought a drink and a cigar. Having made the purchase Mahon announced himself as a detective, at the same time showing a badge. He told Schmidt that he would have to arrest him for violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday. Then Mahon said he would let Schmidt alone for \$5. Schmidt paid him the \$5.

The pair next visited Arnoid Voght's place at 536 Sixth street and repeated the operation Mr. Voght, however, got off upon payment of \$3 instead of the \$5 that was demanded. Mahon accepted the \$3 by advice of McGry. The pair attempted the operation on other saloon keepers in the neighborhood, but were arrested before they had proceeded far, on complaint of some of the saloon keepers. In the Easey is the processor. In the Easey is the pay out the processor of the playsician that she had noticed that the ranged and dirty children in the poor quarters of the city were generally in robust health, while her own children, well clothed and kept scrupulously clean, were sickly.

Madam. Said the political to have a patient fast over seven days. The sace of the city were generally but on the pair had been carefully and succinctly set forth in the point hat one or the cher star McIssar MacRy and Professor David Wark have made it a point that one or the cher star was the had professor David Wark have made it a point that one or the cher star McIssar McGry and professor David Wark have made it a point that one or the other star was the had the faster, because they have thought it proper to watch him days and the point that one or the cher faster, because

plained to a physician that she had noticed that the ragged and dirty children in the poor quarters of the city were generally in robust health, while her own children, were sickly.

"Madam," said the physician, the reason is that your children are clean on the rouse is that your children, living on a frugal diet, are clean on the inside.

"The cardinal error, Dr. Tanner thinks, heirs over feeding, he means to show, by fasting forty days, that it is perfectly safe for others to fast for four, five, six, or tan days, and that they will derive great benefit from doing so. Physicians whose patients six at tables spread with every luxury, and yet grow weak, prescribe for them iron and best tea. Dr. Tanner's plan is to sliow nature to clear away the debris by relieving the body of the constantly replenished excess of food over requirement.

"Again." Prof. Wark continued. "in cases of cancer of the stomach, gastric ulcer, and in angravated forms of dyspepsia, healing is almost impossible while food is being rolled about in the stomach in the process of digestion, and coming constantly in contact with the sore or inflamed spots. Hitherto physicians have been afraid to keep foreign substances in the shape of food out of the stomach, lest the system should run down beyond the possibility of recuperation. Dr. Tanner wants to show, and, as I think, has already shown, that there is no necessary danger of such a result. During a fast, oxygen carried through the body than the muscles, those already on their downward course. The fat is less valuable to the body than the muscles, those already on their downward course. The fat is less valuable to the body than the muscles, those already on their downward course. The fat is less valuable to the body than the models, the man is proved to the muscles give way. When a man is forced by poverty to pawn his possessions he begins with the articles which he cares lesst about. When he comes to nawn the old family Bible you may know he is in distress. In the humshes with the saying and t

the first stroke of the clock he is going for the bearest melon.

Dr. Charles E. Griswold, one of the watchers yesterday, adds to his report of the occurrences during his watch: "Dr. Tanner is certainly in better condition than he has been at any time since the commencement of the fast."

The faster was greatly disturbed by files yesterday morning, and he asked for a netting that would protect his head. Dr. Griswold, who is of the new school of practice, was succeeded yesterday morning by Dr. J. Edwin Danelson and Dr. W. E. Earl. At 2 o'clock Professor Wark took charge. He was relieved at 5 o'clock by Dr. James Wilson and Dr. Isaac H. Relicy, Late last evening the faster was found sleeping quietly on his cot.

Stopping the Wicked Game. The three-card-monte and wheel-of-fortune men, and those with other gambling games, had their chances of profit destroyed at Fort Lee yesterday. chances of profit destroyed at Fort Lee yesterday. Shariff Pell of Bergen County was on the ground through the afternoon, and gave orders to his constables to arrest those caught in the act or playing, and to drive way likewithout onstoners. The intentions of the Shariff we without onstoners. The intentions of the Shariff we winderstood in advance, and the constables being known, watchers gave notice of their approach. Nothody therefore was arrested, but all were compelled to quit. Even the Punch and Judy men were required to pack up their pappets and decamp, on the ground that they were blocking up the road. ARBITRARY ARREST.

Seized in Pennsylvania and Held in New York

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 18.-About a year ago David Ingraham of Condersport, Pa., Inherited \$400 by the death of his father. He went to Benton's Mills, McKean County, and engaged in business with William Petrie. Ingraham's health was not good and last April he and Petrie arranged to take a trip in a cance down the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, They started on the 20th of April. Ingraham had with him between \$600 and \$800. On the 5th of June last they camped on the St. Francis River, a tributary of the Mississippi, in Liberty township, Stoddard County, Mo. They were there still on the 15th of June. On the 16th Petrie called at the house of one W. W. Drane, near where the camp was, and bought some bread, which he said was for himself and partner. He said they were going up the river to the railroad, ten miles distant, to work. He asked Drane to take charge of their things until they returned. Next day Petrie told Drane that Ingraham had gone to Ash Hill, and that he himself was going to a place called Dexter for a

asked Drane to take charge of their things until they returned. Next day Petrie told Drane that Ingraham had gone to Ash Hill, and that he himself was going to a place called Dexter for a few days.

On the 28d of June, as Drane and one Bird Notices were fishing in the St. Francis River, about a quarter of a mile below the camp lately occupied by Ingraham and Petrie, an object hanging to a snag in the river attracted their attention. They rowed toit, and discovered that it was the dead body of a man. They gave the alarm, and the body was taken out. Attached to it was a grain bag, and a piece of rope was tied around one arm. The body was that of David Ingraham, who had been shot in the head, and then cut with some sharp instrument. At the stern of the boat belonging to Petrie and Ingraham was a piece of rope like that on the dead body. A blood-stained axe was found at the camp. A diary was found which had belonged to the murdered man, in which daily antires had been made since he left home, up to the 15th of June. An entry under that date had been begun, and apparently abruptly interrupted. A Coroner's investigation was held, and a verdict rendered charging Petris with the murder of Ingraham's murder reached the Olean (N. V. Times, which printed an item about it. On the 8th of July a citizen of Benton's Mills, and condition of Benton

and heavy wagers were risked on the result. May caught the water first, with a stroke of 36, and sent his shell a length ahead on the first hundred yards, with Doolan second. May retained the lead up to the turn, and straightened out for home first. Doolan turned the wrong way, but corrected the mistake, and quickening his stroke, caught up to May before a mile was rowed. The latter was evidently in poor condition, and opposite the bargos withdrew. Doolan finished in 14 minutes 15 seconds, several lengths ahead of Van Blarcum. The next race was also for singles, between John Ballast and Wm. Van Blarcum. Van Blarcum led around the first turn, but was overhauled and bassed by Ballast at the three-quarters and after a hot struggle for a faw lengths, Van Blarcum pulled for the shore, leaving Ballast own in 16:59.

There were to have been other races, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were postponed. During the races a lady, whose name was resorted to be Vosburgh, fell overboard, but was rescued without receiving any injury, except a wetting.

POSTPONING A FUNERAL.

The Independence of an Undertaker and the Trouble that Came of It. Casper Leissner of 71 Mangin street, in this city, died last week in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, of sunstroke, and Joseph Muller, a New York undertaker, went after the body, which was given up to him by the hos-pital surgeon, together with a death certificate. This, as Leisener's death was a sudden one, could regularly be granted only by a Coroner When, therefore, the undertaker drove to the Health Board to get a permit to cross the river, it was not only refused him, but the death certificate was taken away from him. Having a permit to cross the river made out for another man named Stein. Mulier resolved to act without the Health Board's permission. He drove to the ferry. Where the Stein permit was accepted without question, and Leissner's body was presently placed under the roof of his foreger home in Mangin street. Muller was so far successful in his design, but his troubles now began. The New York Health Board yesterday refused him a burial permit because he had no death certificate. He went to the Coroner's office to get one, and Coroner Hermann refused to meddle with the Brocklyn officials case. He told Muller that his labor was for naught, and that he must take the body back to Brocklyn and gat the death certificate of some local Coroner. Muller, accordingly, had to return to the Health Board for a transit permit with which to recross the river with Leissner's body. Leissner's funeral, which was to have come off yesterday, has been indefinitely post-poned. it was not only refused him, but the death certi-

THE SHERMAN SOREHEADS.

Sold Out by Garfield's Friends, but will Sup port the Ticket all the Same.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles H. Moulton, John Sherman's brother-in-law, has arrived in town, and expressed the opinion that Sherman was sold out by the Ohio crowd. Of course he thinks that Garfield will be elected. course he thinks that Garfield will be elected, and says that Sherman will make a strong fight for him. That is the customary and expected talk of the average Republican statesman. Mr. Mouiton, however, says that the Sherman meand Sherman himself are very sore over the defeat of the latter, and attribute it to the disloyalty of Garfield's friends. They are not conclinated by the letter of acceptance, as are the Grant people? In fact, nothing has concilitated them; but, according to Mouiton's talk, they are only temporary soreheads, and will turn, in the near future, and help the ticket with all the vigor they are consoled.

with all the vigor they are capable of.

For the to let and the bath use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
It purifies and beautifus — Ade.

ONCE A HAT, NOW A STONE. FERRYMAN NORTON'S DISCOVERY ON

LAKE CHAMPLAIN'S SHORE. Said to be the Petrified Hat and Skull of a Soldier of the French and Indian War-Other Relies of an Ancient Burial Ground PORT HENRY, July 16 .- One day in the spring, Robert Norton, the ferryman, saw something lying so close to the water's edge that the no larger than a water pail, and its color was that of the clayey banks that rise some ten feet from the lake, nearly opposite the old fort at Crown Point. The ferryman knew that it was no piece of rock, for there are no rocks near. It had not been there long, possibly. Norton thought that the driving storm of a day or two before might have brought it there. As it lay some distance from his ferry landing, on the Vermont shore, he did not take the time to go and see what it was, until impelled by the curiosity that was whetted at the daily sight of this

At last he went to it, and as he got nearer he thought that, as he says, "he was very stupid to be fooled by an old white felt hat." Then it occurred to him that the shores of Lake Champlain were a very remarkable place for a felt hat to appear suddenly, and to remain there unmoved by the wind and unchanged in shape by the beating of the waves upon it; so he made a closer examination, and when he tried to pick up the felt hat he had to put considerable effort to it. It was very heavy, and it was not felt at all. Neither was it a hat, though such in form and likeness. It was, or seemed to be, rock, and there was a strange round stone that fitted tightly in the crown of the hat. That was a very remarkable thing. Norton thought, and he carried it across the lake and gave it to Mr. Burr Pease, who is an amateur collector of curiosi-

Mr. Pease did not know what to make of it. Mr. Pease did not know what to make of it, nor did the visitors who came to see it. At last Mr. Chambers of Chimney Point, Vt., a gentleman of some geological knowledge, and an enthusiastic antiquary, called to see it. After a critical inspection he pronounced it a petrified hat and skull. Since Mr. Chambers's visit other acientific men have seen it. Dr. Liston of Albany made a critical examination. He said that there was no doubt about the hat; he was less sure of the round rocky substance that filled the crown of it, but was inclined to believe that this was the upper part of what was once a human head.

was the upper part of what was once a human head.

A gentleman connected with Yale College also examined it. His opinion was the same as Mr. Liston's. He was very anxious to have Mr. Pease cause it to be sawn in two pieces, but Mr. Pease is an amateur collector, and to saw a relic apart, or to mutilate a strange thing that has been found, he regards as a sort of sacrilege. Mr. Pease does not recollect the name of the Yale College instructor.

The relic was shown to the writer yesterday. By the rather dim light of a kerosene lamp, it looked, as Mr. Pease took it from the shelf, very much like a somewhat mussed white felt hat, with a round stone stuffed into it.

A closer inspection by daylight brought out the following points regarding it:

The crown is about four inches high, and the shape is admirably preserved. It seems to be composed of stone, whose creamy color indicates lime. It is now so hard as to turn the point of a knife. The most remarkable thing about it is the four quarters into which the crown is divided. The har's crown must originally have been made of four pieces, just as hats now are sometimes made, sewn together. The seams are perfectly preserved, and in many of them are the traces even of the thread with which it was sewn.

be in Ocian. Petrie was taken before the Justice on Tuesday. No one appeared with a charge or a requisition. A telegram was reported to the Justice on Tuesday. No one appeared with a charge or a requisition, A telegram was reported to the Justice on the Missouri ordering on the Way from that State to Olean. Justice from the County of the Missouri parties of Petrie's counsel, remanded Petrie to jail until Thursday. He from the Desarrate against the protest of Petrie's counsel, remanded Petrie to jail until Thursday. He was taken before the Justice again on that day, but no one appeared against him. There was another felegram, however, to 'hold him.' The Justice refused to discharge Petrie, and at its at accounts he was still in jail in Olean, the Missouri parties not having arrived. Much indignation is felt over the arbitrary and illegan manner in which the capture of Petrie was made and has been recognized by the Olean Justice.

OARSMEN ON THEIR METILE.

Good Racing and a Pleasant Sail in the Kills Yesterday. Several hundred persons went down to of the John McAuliffe Association was held yesterday. Several hundred persons went down to the seems of the sport, near Boynton Beach in the Kills, in the barges Vandrobilt and Arthur. The trip down was enlivened by music and dancing. The course for all races was between two stakeboats a mile apart, starting midway from the barges, turning both marks and returning to starting point, a distance of about two miles. The referee was James Hughes. The startors in the single sculls were Martin Doolan, Garret May, and Thomas Van Biarcum. Much rivalry exists between them and heavy wagers were risked on the result. May caucht the water first, with a stroke of 36, and sent his shell a length ahead on the first hundred yards, with Doolan accound. May retained the lead up to the turn, and straightened out for home first, Doolan turned the woong out for

smoothed the mounds nearly level with the earth.

As was said, this plot is on a bluff, some ten feet high, from which a stone can be dropped into the lake. During a powerful northwest storm, that occurred just prior to the ferryman's discovery, the waves beat against this bluff and sweet portions of it away. It is therefore believed that the portion that was thus torn off contained the petrifaction. Indeed, it is almost certain that such was the fact, whatever the relic may be.

An examination of the vicinity that was made subequently showed that just porth of the

An examination of the vicinity that was made subsequently showed that just north of the burial ground there is a stratum of lime rocks, and it is presumed that this petifiation was caused by a little stream of water that trickled through the earth and in its course wetted for years the hat and upper part of the head.

It seems also that it was the custom of the French in those days, so the writer was informed, to bury their dead with their hats on. If this be so it explains what to many has been a cause for disbelieving that the object is a petrifaction—at least of a portion of the body of a French soldier, namely, the hat. Some lave believed that the hat might have belonged to some one who was drowned in the lake, and was washed ashore. Its great weight would seem to make such an explanation impossible.

Further search that was made failed to reveal anything more. Mr. Pease dug down the bluff, across some of the graves. Everything had returned to the original elements. There was to be seen in the soil a faint darkish line, that contrasted markedly with the clayey loan around, that was the perfect outline of a coffin. That taint line was all that was left to show that the remains of a man had been placed there once.

At the Crown Point burial ground, when the

the remains of a man had been placed there once.

At the Crown Point burial ground, when the railroad was cut through a portion of it, a few bones were found that speedly erumbled on exposure to air. This was the burial ground laid out for the English during the French and English war. Mr. Pease, in digzing there some time ago, found, some six inches below the earth, a slab, After cleaning it, it revealed enough of an original inscription to indicate whose grave it was. The inscription showed that Capt, Smart of the Fifth Cavalry had been buried there in 1759, aged 27 years. The grave yielded, on examination, nothing but a portion of this officer's skuil, which quickly became dust.

yielded, on examination, nothing but a portion of this officer's skuil, which quickly became dust.

About a year ago a little boy while playing in the French burial ground, whence the petrified hat and head came, found something that gistened. There had been a heavy rain, and the soil was easily stirred. He picked it up and took it to Mr. Pease. A little warm water took the dirt off, and a compass in a gold box faced with glass was discovered. It was about the size of a quarter dollar. On the back was a seal. The glass fitting was so perfectly air tight that air and water had not reached the compass itself. The needle vibrated as actively and pointed as truly northerly as it did when last worn by the French officer more than a century ago. It is now in the possession of the family of Mr. Chambers.

The country on both sides of the lake from Ticonieroga to Plattsburgh is rich in tradition, and other relies than those described have been frequently found, but none combine as does this now rocky hat and skull associations that are of interest to the antiquary with opportunities for critical geological study.

The fishing steamer Estelle, Capt. Joseph A.

Bracey, of Greenport, had a narrow escape from destruc-tion by fire while off Grient Point, on Wednesday evening tion by fire white off Orient Point, on Wednesday evening. A plug in the back connection of the bolier was blown out. Instantity the steam blew the fire out of the turnnes doors into the fire room, and a enfound of flame shot up. The fireman, Charles Davis, and a enfound of flame shot up. The fireman, there is an expected into boling hot water which should make all stepped into boling hot water which should make the fireman. The remainer, there is an expected in the boling should be should be should be sufficient to should fire from the stepped in the fireman of the fir PROBABLY A DOUBLE MURDER.

day morning for a day's pleasure, two found

Thomas and John Leddy, Brothers, Stabbet by Michael | Ioran in Cherry Street.

themselves at midnight suffering from wounds that will probably prove fatal. The injuries were received at the hands of a third member of the party. The men were Michael Moran, 35 years old, a marble cutter of 445 Cherry street; Thomas Leddy, 20, and John Leddy, brothers, of 206 Delancey street, and John Mack, who also lives in Cherry street. They are all workingmen, and are given a good character by the police. Their peculiar idea of a day's pleasure is shown by the fact that they entered a Grand street liquor saloon at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and remained there drinking until 6 o'clock in the evening. Even then they did not think they had sufficiently enjoyed themselves, and they agreed to make a round of the neighboring saloons. They visited several places, and at half past 8 were at the corner of Cherry and Jackson streets. They were all under the influence of liquor. but Moran was particularly overcome by his but Moran was particularly overcome by his libations. They were all good natured, however, up to this point, and the other members of the party united in trying to persuade Moran to go home, and to help him to do so. Moran disclaimed needing any advice or help, and protested against being made a show of, as he expressed it, as he was able to take care of himself. His friends zealously persisted in advising and assisting him, and he became angered at their importunity. He struggled with them, and the four pulled and hauled each other over the sidewalk. Moran became specially incensed against Mack, and in the melée pulled out a jackknife and attempted to shab him. The Leddy brothers railled to protect him, and the four drunken men became again entangled in inextricable confusion. Moran, with his open knife, was in the middle, and the struggling men had again separated before it was discovered that both of the Leidy brothers had received severe stab wounds. Moran, too strunk to know what he had done, or to attempt an escape, was arrested by Roundsman Jones and locked up in the Delancey street police station. Thomas Leddy, whose wound is in the nidemen, was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He is probably fatally injured as the blade entered in the region of the naval and the wound is deep. John Laddy refused to go to the hospital and his wound was attended by Dr. Bennett says that his life would be in danger, even if he had careful treatment in a hospital. He thinks his death will certainly follow the course ne is pursuing.

John Mack, the other member of the carouslibations. They were all good natured, how-

being of this point, and the other members of the party united in trying to to do so. Moran disclaimed besiding any advice or help, and protested against being medical to do so. Moran disclaimed besiding any advice or help, and protested against being medical to be one of the second against being and seasons and the control of the provided and house of the provided and house of the provided against being and seasons and the provided against him, and he became angered at their important pulled and housed each other over the sides walk. Moran becames specially incensed against him, and he became specially incensed against him, and he four drunker means against him, and he four drunker means against a special to be a specia and inquired if they were the two women whose story was told in The Sun. On being answered in the affirmative, he immediately set about doing something for them. After some inquiry, it was found that a small first-floor tenement was vacant in the rear of 222 West Eighteenth street. This, on examination, was found to be smply sufficient to accommodate the pair, and their furniture, crockeryand parcels were removed to the rooms. The kindly visitor (Mr. Allen of 77 West Twelfth street) paid the reat for a month and promised to be responsible for a longer period should no other friends come forward. Shortly afterward several isdies and gentlemen appeared and contributed various sums, amounting to \$15.

Last syening a reporter found the two sisters cosily settled in their new abode. By the dimilight of a tailow candle the two withered figures were seen clearing the table on which they had eaten their evening meal. Though the room was but fourteen feet aquare, with one small window, and the furniture a bed, a table and a few rickety chairs, they seeined wholly contented. The reporter was received with the most profuse hospitality. They evinced the greatest delight in showing their new quarters. The tedroom and closet were pronounced all that could be desired. But the thing dispared with especial pride was the pattern. their new quarters. The tedroom and closet were pronounced all that could be desired. But the thing displayed with especial pride was the pantry in which were store the precious cookery and a few eathlies. In one corner stood a small cooking stove, Everything has been done by the neighbors in the tenement for the comfort of the woman, and with the generous contributions made by outside friends the future of the sisters looks quite bright. Mr. Richard Owens, agent for the tenement says that he will receive anything which

PARKKEEPER FOLEY'S HABIT.

He Invariably Arrests Whoever Asks IIIm for His Name and Number. Parkkeeper Michael Foley of the Madison Park brought John M. Bruns of 448 Eighth avenue as a prisoner in the Thirtieth street police station last evening. Mr. Bruns, who is

s young man, is employed as a law clerk in the office of Col. Ethan Allen. What is the complaint you have to make against him?" asked Sergeant Young of Keeper Foley.
"He asked my name and number," was the

Foley.

"He asked my name and number," was the reply to the park police always make arrests when their numbers are asked?"

"We always do that," the keeper answered.

Mr. Bruns said that at 9% o'clock as he was on his way home, and near Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, he saw a young man stagger and fail in the guiter. Bruns believed the man was drunk, but wenk from a severy cut over the nose, he was stanening the blood with his handkerchiel. The injured man said that a little while before he had been in Madison Park, and saw some men overturning benches. The park policeman chased them, and, seizing him by mistake, struck him over the face with his club. The man said he did not know the policeman's name or number, and asked Bruns to find it out for him, Bruns went to the Park with that intent and was arrested. Sergeant Young said he saw ho reason for locking Bruns up, and released him.

The thermometer yesterday showed that the emperature was about what should be expected at this season. Though the air was from two to each! degrees warmer than on the corresponding day a year ago, it was about three degrees cooler than on Saturday. The was about three degrees cooler than on Saturday. The sun's rays were unobstructed all day, but a stonds breeze at from the south initiagated the line busive of the heat At midnight on Saturday, the thermometer stood at 742 above zero, and within an hour or two full exchanges and the stond of the heat of the stond of the saturday of the degrees but because rising slowly with the rising of the the point at which it would be meaning at his fact that the point at which it would be meaning and the history of the saturday of t

A Town Marshal Murdered.

CINCINNATI, July 18 .- A special to the Commercial save that a party of roughs from Austintown went to Canfield, Ohio, last night with the avowed purpose of being revenued of Join tone, the Town Marshal, for an old quarrel. Arriving there they began by creating a disturbance in the arrel, and when the Marshal endeavored to quiet them, Let Harriff, one or the party, drive a revolver and shot him in the head, making a wonder from which he died this marchine. Harroff imped on a hand-car ship ecaped. Harroff's brother, who was in the party, was arrested.

The Princess Louise to Sall for Europe.

Quenec, July 18,-It is reported that owing QUEBEC, July 18.—It is reported that owing to indisposition the Frincess Louise will sail for England in the steamer Polynesian, from this part, on Saturday, Sist inst. The physicians in attendance say that her Royal Highesenias not completely recovered from the effects of the Otawa accident, and it is believed that it is on their recommendation she will ray a Change of air. Frince Leopold will probably sail in the same steamer.

Settlement of tae Montenegrin Question. LONDON, July 19.—A Constantinopie despatch to the Doff News says that the Montenegria question is reported to have been amicably settled. The Porte awaits the consent of the powers to the arrangement, on receipt of which the Saltan will sign an Irane. LONDON, July 19.-A Constantinopie despatch

LESSONS FROM COX'S FATE

THE SERMON OF A COLORED MAN Of four eastsiders who started out vester-TO COLORED LISTENERS.

> Paster Stewart's Selemn Injunction to the Young Menofhis Congregation to Avoid the Path Parsued by the Stayer of Mrs. Hall. The Rev. T. McCants Stewart of the Sullivan Street African Methodist Episcopal Church preached to a large congregation on the "Lessons to be Drawn from the Life and Death of Chastine Cox." A stranger visiting the church might have supposed it was in mourning for the murderer, as the pulpit was draped in mourning and a broad pall in front of the choir bore in white letters the inscription, "He is not dead, but sleepeth." These insignia of wos were, however, to commemorate the death of an ex-pastor of the church, the Rev. James Morrison Williams. Mr. Stewart's text was, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."
> He began by drawing a vivid picture of the perilous coast of Scotland, which, at a certain point and at a certain height of the waters, is a dangerous point to traverse, and it was only by knowing the right time and place that one could walk along the beach in safety and escape being dashed upon the rocks by the angry billows. He described one occasion when a traveller, passing along that coast, heeded not the warning that was shouted to him, walked reck-

BUNDAY AT LONG BEACH.

People Yesterday. Although the Long Beach Hotel was only open to the public on Saturday, it was patronized yesterday by fully fifteen hundred people. The hotel is certainly the great success of the season, and will before long become a popular resort with the best class of people both of New York and Brooklyn. It possesses every quality for the purpose. The abquitous Mr. Laffan and the other ananagers of the hotel are the most chiiging people one can meet anywhere. The bill of lare was a wonder in the art of Brillat Savarin. It really deserves printing, as a model which all other seaside hotels should intiate. It may be sufficient, however, to state that it was the work of Mr. Mehl, the celebrated cheft, who for eighteen pears directed the culinary department of the Bravoort House. The guests did full justice to his merits.

The bathing establishment connected with the hotel was also well caronized. Certainly no belter surf exists in this vicinity. The new hathing suits hired out by the establishment deserve particular notice. They are made of triest, and are very pretty to the sight, besides being very confortable.

Another most inviting feature neculiar to the place is the music it affords. After having the place is the music it affords. After having the place is the music it affords. After having the place is the misc and soothing to hear a string orchestra of sixty verformers so thoroughly good as that playing vesteriday afternoon at Long Beach. The audience was perfectly delighted with both programme and execution, and encore after encore was demanded. resort with the best class of people both of New

The Shouse Mucder.

MILFORD, Pa., July 18 .- In the case of Henry W Shouse of Easton, Pa, who was shot and killed on Friday night, at Honesdale, Pa, by his brother-in-law,

The Signal Office Prediction. For the Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather, scotheasterly winds, stationary of higher temperature, generally lower barometer.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

John Sherman of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will arrive at Newport to-day. Mr. James Gordon Bennett arrived yesterday on the steamship Germanic. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the throng at Reck-away Braich was larger than on any previous day this

Season.

The reporter of the Italian Senatorial Committee recommends that the Senate passific grist tax bill from constitutions considerations.

Mr. Nathanist Flavor, Jr., of Boston, has been elected Governor at the New york Casino, in place of Mr. Royal Physips of New York, residued. Fig. 9. New York, resided, John McCow, such 15 years of 542 Henderson atreet, Jerset Ci y, was drowned year-rise while tailing in the Fiver at the foot of First street, in that city.

The devernment steamer Denid left Quebec on Saturday for Rimonski, where it is understood France Lemond and party will embets on board for a trip up the was guerns.

den Hancors sport a very quiet day yesterday he only visitor being Cell Blanton Duncan of Renticky, with whom he strolled over Governor's Island in the eventua. Satisface afternoon. From the separt in Colorada Springs fley were drawn to Monton in carriages inmediately on the arrival of the train.

A's political banner raising in Beliview, N. J., on Satisface and the Monton was mortally statisfact by one McDermott in a barrow in where the men were quarrelling. Melbermott is shift altard.

The schooling Mainuta, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, with a cargo of sleepers, was totally wrecked on John's leand Rose on the ingitted file behind. The crew had a harrow exclude from drowning in the treakers. a harrow escape from drowning in the breakers.

John Dunn, an octovernrian, and the oldest resident of
Holoskers, died, scoledenly also evening. He had been
thank years in the
limit overness tournay, and held an indivernate position
in that concern at the time of less deaths of the
Mary Long, colored, such 52 years, of 50 East Third
afreet was looked; in the first stress indice station
have twenting for beating the first stress indice station
and evening for beating the first stress in the Sanda
brought to the station indice was become at the mount
from internal injuries and is not expected to live.